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Ecologists Adopt Final Principles; China Disagrees

STOCKHOLM, June 16 (UPI)—The first United Nations environmental conference capped 11 days of successful work today by approving a declaration on the human environment in spite of Chinese reservations.

The final plenary meeting of the 114-nation conference approved a declaration containing a preamble and guidelines for international environmental protection, which in effect called for a ban on further nuclear testing. But the conference ignored China's protests and adopted the document without a vote.

China's chief delegate Tang Ke, who used the final sessions of the conference for another broadside attack on U.S. policy in Indochina, had earlier said China would not participate in the vote because the document contained "points unacceptable to the Chinese delegation."

Adoption Without Vote

Conference chairman Ingemund Bergstrand avoided a threatening Chinese walkout by proposing adoption without a vote. The Chinese sat motionless and did not object when Mr. Bergstrand declared the document adopted.

By approving the declaration, the conference achieved its third major objective. Earlier the 1,500 delegates approved a wide-ranging action plan for the human environment and voted to set up a \$100 million Environment Fund and an Environment Council.

The more than 100 recommendations adopted here will go to the UN General Assembly this fall for approval.

Nearly all the raids were confined to an area between the 7th parallel, border demarcation line and the 20th parallel. The 20th parallel is about 200 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, and 75 miles south of Hanoi.

Kuwaitis Are Cratered

The main targets were three B-57 air bases at Ba Thuong, the Phat and Quan Lang, where U.S. pilots reported cratered runways.

"We have effectively stopped bombing activity at these three bases," said an Air Force of

The American fighter-bombers also attacked trucks, bridges, warehouses, storage depots, supply barges and railroad cars.

In another big raid, Navy jets from the carrier Midway attacked the Hai Yen naval base, 12 miles northeast of Vinh on the Song Ca River, and reported damaging one pier and destroying two supply craft. Vinh is about 125 miles inside North Vietnam.

Radio Hanoi claimed that despite the air blows, traffic is still running and supplies are being sent to the front.

"While the enemy is multiplying his bomb tonnage, our people are multiplying at an even greater rate our determination to fight victoriously," the broadcast quoted an article in the official newspaper Nhan Dan.

Another Radio Hanoi broadcast urged that U.S. planes have "bombed civilian crews trying to repair dikes previously damaged by American bombers."

The radio said "dozens" were killed and "scores" wounded yesterday when a wave of eight B-57 fighter-bombers attacked one area which civilian crews were trying to repair at Dong Van in Thanh Hoa Province.

The broadcast said the dead included the headmaster and two women teachers of the local school, an unspecified number of students, and women and aged men of the district.



SENTENCED—Clifford Irving and wife, Edith, at New York's Federal Court on Friday.

Irving Receives 2½-Year Sentence In \$750,000 Hughes Biography Case

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI)—Clifford Irving, asking for "justice and mercy," was sentenced today to two and a half years in prison and a \$10,000 fine on federal conspiracy charges for selling a bogus autobiography of Howard Hughes to McGraw-Hill for \$750,000.

His wife, Edith, was given a two-year suspended sentence and an actual term of two months in jail, plus a \$10,000 fine. Mrs. Irving, who posed as "Helga R. Hughes" in order to cash checks meant for the billionaire's trustee, was put on probation for the two years.

Mandate to Bomb**IRA Provisionals Claim Vote In Derry Backs Their Stand**

Nine-thousand voted, the IRA said, along the following lines:

Yes—7,750.

No—1,016.

Meanwhile, William Whitelaw, Britain's top administrator in Northern Ireland, tonight called for a cease-fire.

"A cease-fire now would provide new opportunities for all," he said in a statement in Belfast. "Safety and common sense must prevail" before it's too late.

The danger of inter-sectarian conflict is very real," he added.

Mr. Whitelaw's statement followed plans announced yesterday to steer Northern Ireland toward a political settlement, partly through local government elections in the fall designed to give both the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority a voice in running the province.

Mr. Whitelaw also revealed that in return for the guilty plea the United States was prepared to negotiate with Switzerland, where Mrs. Irving deposited McGraw-Hill checks intended for Mr. Hughes and where she faces prosecution on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

A tearful Mrs. Irving, 36, begged Judge Cannella not to "split us up" and will stay with him, she told the judge, despite the fact her husband's name had been linked with other women during the course of the case.

"Give us one more chance," she pleaded. "Don't let our children pay for this."

Her husband, 41, asked Judge Cannella for "justice and mercy."

"What I really sense is a horror surrounding me and my wife . . .

The consequences have been a loss of almost everything," Mr. Irving said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. District Court Judge John M. Cannella said that Mrs. Irving must surrender Monday to start her full term, while he delayed her husband's surrender date until Aug. 28, to arrange for care of the couple's two young sons.

Two hours later in New York state Supreme Court, where they were to be sentenced for conspiracy and grand larceny in the second degree, Justice Joseph A. Martis conditionally discharged the couple, provided they serve the federal court sentence.

"My wife is not a sophisticated person. That is not to say she is not intelligent, but in this affair, I don't think she fully understood what was happening."

A week ago, the McGraw-Hill Publishing Corp. was granted a claim of \$76,000 against Mr. Irving, but there was no indication whether he would be able to repay the full amount to the publisher. Some of the money has been returned, and the Internal Revenue Service also has confiscated a brokerage account.

The highly publicized case began to interest federal and state authorities after the 66-year-old Howard Hughes, in an unprecedented telephone interview called Mr. Irving's work a fraud.

Mr. Irving's researcher, 46-year-old Richard Suskind, received a sentence of six months in jail for conspiracy and grand larceny, charges on which he could have been imprisoned eight years. He was not named in the federal indictment.

Thus the greatest literary hoax of modern times came to a climax with Mr. Irving and his wife called upon to serve but a small percentage of the 13 years they could have gotten in the two courts.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert Morville had told Judge Cannella in advance that the government had no wish for maximum punishment, inasmuch as the Irving's had spared the expense of a trial and cooperated in the prosecution.

Mr. Morville also revealed that in return for the guilty plea the United States was prepared to negotiate with Switzerland, where Mrs. Irving deposited McGraw-Hill checks intended for Mr. Hughes and where she faces prosecution on charges of forgery and embezzlement.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Three U.K. Dockers Free, Strike Averted

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 16 (UPI)—An unofficial national dock strike was averted today when a court of appeal saved three picketing dockers from jail.

A sudden intervention in the dispute by the Official Solicitor, the "legal watchdog" in the high court system, led to the decision by the appeal court's three judges. They thus reversed a ruling by the new Industrial Relations Court, which had ordered the three dockers arrested.

The dockers, who have become national figures in this week's made no move in their own defense, saying they did not recognize the new industrial court. And, anticipating their arrest today, thousands of dock workers went off their jobs and went stopped in London, Manchester, Hull, Preston and Liverpool.

On the surface, the moves to day appeared to represent a surprise by the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath. But government officials insisted that the Official Solicitor, Norman

Turner, moved to quash the arrests on his own initiative.

In any event, the decision was another blow to the National Industrial Relations Court and its president, Sir John Donaldson.

The court, created under last year's new labor law, one of the top priorities of the Heath government, had ordered that the three dockers, Bernie Stern, Vic Turner, and Alan Williams, go to jail for failing to appear and explain why they had not complied with court instructions to stop boycotting container trucks at an East London depot.

Earlier this week, the court of appeal overruled another industrial court ruling and set aside a \$150,000 fine imposed on the

speculation that the Heath government had a hand in the decision to avoid arresting the dockers and, thus, avert a crippling dock strike was fed by findings Mr. Heath had this morning with Sir Peter Rawlinson, the Attorney General, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Solicitor General.

In his argument, the Official Solicitor said the three dockers were engaged in peaceful picketing. He also said the orders for their arrest had been handled in a "cavalier way" under loose procedures. The appeal court agreed.

Airline Strike Monday Called by World Pilots**UN Council To Convene On Hijacks**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI)—The International Federation of Air Line Pilots called a worldwide strike that would ground all commercial flights for 24 hours to protest the lack of "effective international measures" against air piracy.

Capt. Ola Furberg of Finland, in announcing the strike at a press conference in New York City, said that "the suspension of air services will begin at 0600 GMT Monday, June 19 and last for 24 hours."

By this afternoon, pilots of at least 25 nations had agreed to strike. Sixty-four nations are involved.

The strike came after Capt. Furberg met UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to seek a UN Security Council meeting on the subject of hijackings.

Mr. Waldheim said later that he was "certainly disappointed" by the strike move.

In Washington, the State Department said the government could not sympathize with the strike, though it understood the pilots' anger and frustration over hijackings.

Same Objectives

In Geneva, the International Air Transport Association, which groups 107 of the world's major airlines, expressed support at the strike call, saying, "The airlines share the same objectives as the pilots, but we differ markedly on the methods used to achieve those objectives."

Earlier, the American pilots' organization, the Airline Pilots Association, announced in Washington that its 30,000 members would support the strike, which will affect both domestic and international flights.

Capt. John J. O'Donnell, president of ALPA, told newsmen that "it is truly unfortunate that hundreds of thousands of airline passengers" will be inconvenienced but "it is inevitable that unless hijack sanctuaries are eliminated, many thousands of future passengers will continue to face the horrors of air crimes."

Following the strike call, the U.S. Air Transport Association filed a court suit seeking an injunction against the walkout.

The suit was filed on behalf of U.S. airlines that the association represents.

The association said a hearing has been scheduled for tomorrow in the U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C.

Action of Hijackings

The action came in the wake of recent hijackings and terrorism which included the killing of 24 persons at Israel's Lydda Airport by three Japanese carrying out orders of an Arab terrorist organization. Two of the Japanese also died in the shootout.

Two months later, on March 10, the Irving's and Suskind were indicted and, later, pleaded guilty. The federal indictment said that "with the exception of information derived from existing research materials" obtained from various sources, "all of this purported Hughes autobiographical material . . . was fictionized and composed by Irving and Suskind from their imaginations."

Thus the greatest literary hoax of modern times came to a climax with Mr. Irving and his wife called upon to serve but a small percentage of the 13 years they could have gotten in the two courts.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Mrs. Meinhof Found in Hannover

West German Police Seize Terrorist Ring's Co-Leader

From Wire Dispatches

HANNOVER, June 16.—Mrs. Ulrike Meinhof, 37, reputed to be the ideological leader of the "Red Army Faction" of left-wing terrorists, was arrested in an apartment outside Hannover last night by the West German police.

Mrs. Meinhof, a former journalist and mother of twin daughters, was arrested with Gerhard Mueller, 23, after a telephone tip, the director of the Lower Saxony criminal investigation department, Hans-Joachim Butte, said.

He said Mrs. Meinhof had opened the door of the apartment and been overpowered and arrested after "violent resistance."

The police said that they had found three pistols, a machine gun, two grenades, a 10-pound bomb and ammunition in the flat, but that Mrs. Meinhof had been unarmed when she was seized.

Four other suspected members of the group, including Andreas Baader, regarded as a co-leader with Mrs. Meinhof, have been arrested recently.

Victims of the group's terror attacks included four U.S. soldiers killed by bombs and three West German policemen shot to death.

The "Red Army Faction" either claimed credit for or was suspected of responsibility for many bombings across West Germany last month.

Targets included two U.S. Army headquarters, police stations in Munich and Augsburg and a Hamburg printing plant belonging to Axel Springer, the nation's largest publisher of newspapers.

Mrs. Meinhof left her husband and children at the end of the 1960s to become involved in left-wing movements. In 1970, she went underground after helping Baader escape from police custody in Berlin, where he awaited trial on a charge of arson at a department store.

Baader, allegedly provided the gang's criminal planning—how to steal cars, manufacture bombs and rob banks—and Mrs. Meinhof furnished its ideology. This included the assertion that terror was a way to provoke the West German people to protest U.S. actions in Vietnam.

The police are still hunting an 18-year-old female car mechanic, Ilse Stachowiak, and 11 other young people in connection with the group. The police estimated that the group had 60 members at one time but say that more than 40 have been captured.

New Tremors Shake Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, June 16 (AP)—More earthquakes shook this Adriatic city as its 100,000 inhabitants spent a second straight night away from home.

Police said that three residents died from heart attacks during the earthquake that damaged hundreds of buildings Wednesday night.

Many persons ventured into the debris-cluttered streets today to inspect damage to their homes. Schools, industrial plants and offices, however, were closed. Hospitals were virtually empty except for a few patients who could not be moved. The latest tremors were light and apparently caused no further damage.



World Pilots Group Calls For Airline Strike Monday

(Continued from Page 1) informally Monday and seek agreement on a statement against airline hijackings.

In Washington, Capt. O'Donnell emphasized that the strike was not directed against any nation's airlines "but at the inability of all nations to agree on the proper course of action to stop these crimes."

He also indicated that there was some support for the strike among the management of some major airlines, but he would not elaborate.

Yesterday, the machinists' union, which represents most airline ground personnel, said that its members would support the stoppage and the International Transport Workers Federation also indicated its support for the action.

In his statement to the press, Capt. O'Donnell added:

"Under law, airline pilots are charged with the responsibility for the lives of the passengers entrusted to them. When some world governments are unable or unwilling to insure that level of safety and security that we demand and you, the traveling

public expect, then we can no longer sit idly by."

"Further rhetoric will not help us. We must either stand up to this threat now or be prepared to continue to be used as human pawns in whatever machinations future air criminals have in store for us. The latter alternative is unthinkable. To those we are inconveniencing, we sincerely apologize. But we have no alternative."

Soon after the strike was announced, however, at least one break in the pilots' ranks appeared.

The United Air Lines pilots' executive group council within the Air Line Pilots Association meeting in Chicago notified the parent ALPA body that it will not go along with the cessation of air travel Monday as a protest against air piracy.

In a letter to the regional office of the ALPA, the UAL Master Executive Council said that "we see nothing constructive to be gained" by such a work stoppage, which it termed irresponsible and "inflicting additional inconvenience on the traveling public."

Earlier, a spokesman for ALPA had made clear that the strike was not mandatory, but was instead "an expression of constitutional rights" to protest inaction on the piracy issue.

Meantime, the Senate today approved \$3.03 million appropriations bill containing extra money to guard against air hijackings.

The funds would enable the Federal Aviation Administration to purchase 1,500 new devices to screen passengers and baggage for possible weapons.

25 Nations Affected

NEW YORK. June 16 (UPI)—The number of nations whose pilots will support Monday's strike stood at 25 this afternoon, with more coming in hourly. Sixty-four nations are represented.

Dr. Brown, who treats families in the Greenwich district of London, this and other complicated acupuncture surgery in the medical magazine *Lancet*.

His observations prompted a *Lancet* editorial urging a high-level investigation into the acupuncture system, possibly by the Royal College of Physicians.

3 N.Y. Youths Seized In Hurok Bombing

NEW YORK. June 16 (UPI)—Three youths identified by police as members of the Jewish Defense League were arrested today on federal and state charges in connection with the bombing of impresario Sol Hurok's offices on Jan. 26. A secretary was killed and eight persons were injured in the bombing.

Stewart Cohen, 19, Sheldon Davis, 19, and Jeffrey Smilow, 17, were charged in connection with the bombing of Mr. Hurok's offices and the offices of Columbia Artists Management.

Both offices were involved in booking Soviet artists for engagements in the United States.

All three youths face state charges of arson. Mr. Cohen and Mr. Davis also face federal charges of using incendiary devices to damage property used in activity affecting interstate commerce.

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FRANCE—PARIS
ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, Rue des Bons Enfants, Rue Malmaison, 141, 75. Sunday Masses 8:30 and 10:30 a.m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rue des Bons Enfants, Rue Malmaison, 141, 75. Sunday Masses 8:30 and 10:30 a.m.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

23 Ave. George-V, Paris-16.
Bapt. Communion: 8:30 a.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON 10:45

DEAN RIDDLE

The Heslop College choir, Jackson, Miss., will sing at 10:15 during the service and at the coffee hour.

Very Rev. S. L. Riddle, D.D., Dean

Cathedral, 10th & Jackson, D.C., Org.

Vietnam war veterans invited

Episcopal—All Denominations welcome

THE AMERICAN CHURCH

85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e
Church School: 10:30 a.m.

THE CHANCE TO BUILD A NEW WORLD?

MR. BRADLEY presiding

"Spirit of America" program

Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, Rev. Damon E. Bradley, Pastor; Alexis Vierck, Intern; E. J. Pendleton, Organist

FRANCE—PARIS
METHODIST CHURCH, English-speaking: 4 Rue Requien, Paris-8e. Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. F. L. Neary.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

John Paul Vann, the best-known U.S. adviser in the Vietnam war, was given a hero's burial today and President Nixon bestowed upon him the Medal of Freedom—the nation's highest civilian award.

Mr. Vann, who was killed in a helicopter crash in Vietnam, was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

The American Church in London, 12 N. Audley St. W. 1. Worship Services: 8 a.m. Sunday; 8:45 a.m. International & Interdenominational Rev. W. M. Scholten D.D.

GERMANY—MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Molster, 6 has 8:55 a.m. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform. Tel.: 636-84. Pastor E. W. Terry.

SWITZERLAND—ZURICH

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Russians a Bit on the Wagon; Vodka Production, Sales Cut

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, one of the heaviest drinking nations in the world, announced plans today to curtail the production and sale of vodka.

This official action, announced on the front pages of all the newspapers in an order from the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., is the toughest move in a recent campaign against drunkenness, a problem in Russia for centuries. This is one of many such campaigns over the years, and it was easy to find a cynical Russian today who would predict that it won't be the last one.

To an outsider, vodka seems to be both the opiate of the masses and a vital element in the generous hospitality that is typical of Russians. No Russian seems to buy a bottle of vodka just to drink half of it; once a Russian vodka bottle is opened, it can't be recapped.

The Western idea of a liquor cabinet has no Russian equivalent. "You can't keep it in the house—someone will drop in and refuse to leave until it's all finished," one Muzcovite explained.

Stumbling public drunkenness is a common sight here. In warm weather, Moscow's parks and woods are a frequent haunt for the heavy-drinking set. Russian holiday resorts, known as houses of rest, feature a little blue kiosk called "the blue Danube" which, by reputation at least, sells vast quantities of vodka to holidaying citizens.

Today's order, which did not give details of production, prohibits future sales of vodka at holiday hotels and other "places

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Argentine Freed After Abduction

BUENOS AIRES, June 18 (Reuters).—Kidnappers claiming to be left-wing guerrillas today freed a Fiat foreman they seized yesterday.

Enrique Bogero, 35, was apparently unharmed. He was given a communiqué from his captors which he took to a local newspaper. The communiqué warned that exploiters must understand "once and for all that in our country a struggle without quarter has begun against capitalist exploitation."

The report led to the resignation of some ORTF personnel. Others were fined or demoted.

ORTF employees have voiced their opposition to the new law

by calling strikes and demonstrations this week.

The plaintiff lawyers contend

French Adopt Reform Bill On Radio-TV

ORTF to Become Indépendant Agency

PARIS, June 18 (UPI).—The French legislature today approved a government-backed bill freeing the controversy-ridden state television network, the ORTF, from complete state control.

The order also stipulates that no vodka can be sold before 11 a.m. or after 7 p.m., an hour earlier than the old regulation.

The government said no more 100 proof and 112 proof vodka should be made in future, but this will affect only a small quantity, as most Russian brew is 80 proof, and invariably drunk neat. Russians will not tolerate any tampering with the pure product.

They will drink wine and beer, though, and today's government order demands greater production of both products apparently in the hope some citizens will substitute them for vodka. Wine of some kind is always available in state stores here, but the supply of beer is erratic, and it often disappears altogether.

It is hard to imagine the Russian workingman giving up his bottle with his friends for a glass of wine, though.

The new statute, however, allows the government to retain some say over ORTF activities, since it will be responsible for naming the new director. The ORTF's status will now be comparable to that of other such agencies as the Renault automobile company and the state tobacco authority.

The government step came after the publication earlier this spring of Senate and National Assembly reports that accused certain producers, administrators, and even performers and cameramen of receiving payments for illicit advertising during televised programs.

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Physicist Sues Colleagues Over Ideas for Nobel Prize

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., June 16.—A San Diego nuclear physicist has filed a law suit against two world-famous University of California scientists, charging that he originated the idea that enabled them to win the Nobel Prize for physics in 1958.

The action was filed Wednesday against the Berkeley professors, Owen Chamberlain and Emilio Segre, who shared the prize for their discovery of anti-protons in 1958.

Oreste Piccioni, 56, a professor of physics at the University of California at San Diego, also a widely known research scientist, says he was "maneuvered out of the project" after he had revealed to Prof. Chamberlain and Prof. Segre how they might isolate the anti-proton, the discovery of which confirmed the existence of anti-protons in the universe.

He said in the suit that he was given no credit for his role in the important discovery and that he should have shared in the prize.

Prof. Chamberlain, 52, and Prof. Segre, 57, refused to comment.

At a press conference yesterday in Beverly Hills, Prof. Piccioni said:

"I am calling upon my colleagues to answer a charge of unfairness in claiming credit for the conception and the plans, which made possible the early discovery of anti-matter in 1958."

"In fact, I was responsible for originating that research and for furnishing the basic experimental ideas, which were used in its execution."

Anti-protons, considered to be of major scientific importance, are negative versions of the regular proton, which is the core of the hydrogen atom, and provide evidence that everything in nature has a counterpart.

The suit asks for \$125,000 in damages and an injunction forbidding Prof. Chamberlain and Prof. Segre from making further publications on their work without crediting Prof. Piccioni.

The plaintiff lawyers contend

that the statute of limitations does not apply because the defendant allegedly threatened Prof. Piccioni with the loss of access to research facilities and promised him favors if he would refrain from making his charges public.

Prof. Piccioni, who became an American citizen in 1958, 10 years after he moved to the United States from Italy, said he had given the suit "long and serious consideration."

The San Diego-based scientist is in the suit that he proposed the anti-proton experiment to Prof. Chamberlain and Prof. Segre at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., at the time the only place in the United States with a beamline, a giant atom-smasher capable of isolating anti-proton particles.

At the time, Prof. Piccioni was associated with the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, N.Y. Considered "quite a brilliant scientist" by a university official, he is credited with the discovery of the anti-neutron and with inventing a method of extracting the internal beam of large accelerators.

© Los Angeles Times



Dr. Oreste Piccioni

Iraqis Report Satisfaction With Paris Oil Talks

PARIS, June 18 (UPI).—Iraqi sources indicated their satisfaction today following talks with French leaders on future oil cooperation and said that Saddam Hussein, vice-president of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council, had asked to meet again tomorrow with President Georges Pompidou.

Following the round of meetings today, the sources said that a general outline for Franco-Iraqi cooperation in the oil field was being drawn up. Iraqi oil sources called talks with their French counterparts "very positive."

The Iraqis have offered France and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles the opportunity to continue operating despite the nationalization two weeks ago of the Iraq Petroleum Company, in which France, the United States, Britain and Holland have major interests. The Iraqis call this a reward for France's pro-Arab policy since 1967.

The sources said Mr. Hussein will meet again tomorrow morning with Mr. Pompidou before a plenary session of the two delegations is held in the afternoon with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac-Delmas.

Once-Bombed Italian Po Stalk Abandoned Car and

From Wire Despatches

them to open and inspect. When they found there bomb, they had the car to police headquarters and Mr. Cucullo that he took down with a stone.

Nothing happened. They gingerly opened the door. Fired the trunk and hood open.

There was no explosion. The car was not booby-trapped.

The policeman's deep breath of relief ended the four-day saga of the car no one wanted to touch.

It began at dawn Monday when a road patrol discovered the stolen car abandoned on a superhighway emergency lane just outside Mantua.

It would have been a routine case if police had not recalled an incident near Gorizia, May 81. Three policemen were killed by an explosion there while inspecting a car apparently booby-trapped by leftist or rightist terrorists.

The example of Mantua gave courage to police in Verona, where Claude Duranti, owner of a stolen car found today on the town's football field, had also refused to touch it because it was loose. An alternative linked to the car's cigar did not Mr. Cento does not

Police Find Arms

MILAN, Italy, June 18 (UPI).—Police today found a large arms cache, which they may be connected to recent political murders in Milan area.

Police said the haul two machine guns, four two rifles, 100 sticks of dynamite and fuse and detonators, hand grenades.

The discovery was made section with police investigating the large arms cache, which may be connected to recent political murders in Milan area.

Among officials who police in examining the haul was Chirac de Vincenti, magistrate investigating the killing of millionaire Giacomo Feltrinelli, who was found last March in an electric pylon near Milan. He had been prepared for sabotage.

The commander of the highway patrol broke the deadlock today. He convened his men, called for four volunteers and went with

The Fiat 130 is a big car with the precise good handling qualities that normally only a small car can offer

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

Yet these are the very qualities expected of a Fiat. And that includes the Fiat 130. So we designed a big car as easy to drive and as agile as a small one.

A contradiction in terms, you might say. But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—dependent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

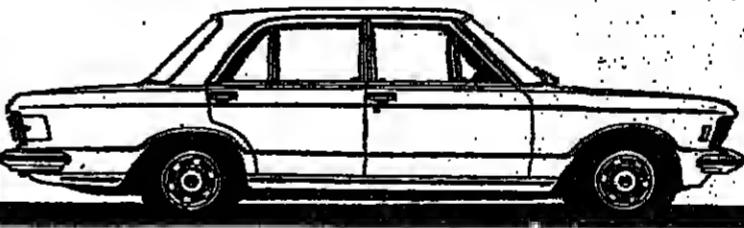
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

Fiat 130—The exclusive car with the worldwide service backing.

New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



V-6 3,235 c.c. engine, 165 h.p., automatic transmission or 5-speed mechanical g

FIAT
130

New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



July 1, 1972

Truckloads From Turkey

Munich Said to Top Marseilles As Transfer Point for Drugs

By David Binder

MUNICH, June 16 (UPI)—From 1968 to this Decatur city of 1.4 million, Munich has become Europe's main gateway for hard drugs emanating from Turkey and the Middle East, according to narcotics experts.

But, according to narcotics experts, Munich is not a transfer point, but a starting point from Marseilles in the last year.

One indication of Munich's role as a narcotics capital, as seen by

Colonel Volker Kretz, head of the narcotics section of the Bavarian State Criminal Police, is the

large amount of hard drugs seized by

the Bavarian customs officials have

recently begun looking for telltale signs of drug smuggling, including suspiciously small cargos, on international trucks and other vehicles.

One of the biggest hauls on the Bavarian border last year—over 500 pounds of morphine base—was found by a vigilant customs man in a safe oil tank.

A more alarming indication, ho

we are, was the recent discovery

of a hard-drug user in Munich now

though small compared to the

United States.

A deal involving some 65 pounds

of high-quality heroin was block-

ade by the combined efforts of the

U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the

American police and the Paris

Police. Acting on a tip received

from the Americans, Mr. Kretz's

two men began trailing three men

with 500 pounds of heroin worth \$3 mil-

lion and its transfer from Paris

to Munich.

Algerian Seized

With the deal partly completed,

the Munich agents informed the

French authorities, who seized

two suspects and 20 pounds of

heroin in Paris. A few hours later,

on Easter Sunday, Bavarian police

arrested the alleged ring-leader,

Osman Teeman, a 35-year-old

Algerian with a French passport,

who appears to be cooperating

with his police interrogators.

Mr. Kretz paid special tribute

to the work of American agents

in the work of American agents

THE ART MARKET

Paris Proves Itself in Japanese Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—In the long-standing competition between French and English auctioneers to nab the best art collections for sale in their respective countries, Paris has rather consistently lost to London in the Oriental arts.

For instance, when the heirs to the immensely varied collection of the late David David-Weill, who was French, decided to sell, Paris got the silver but London got the Chinese objets d'art.

The David-Weill heirs might have chosen differently had they been able to predict the outcome of an auction Tuesday at Hôtel Drouot.

The sale of Japanese objects

—89 inro (medicine boxes) and 104 netsuke (miniature carvings)—proved that, in the hands of an imaginative auctioneer (Jean-Louis Picard) and an internationally recognized expert (Guy Portier), Paris can hold its own in the Oriental market.

True, Mr. Picard and Mr. Portier had built-in advantages. The objects, from the collection of the late "Monsieur de G.," were exceptionally fine and should have, under any circumstances, elicited the interest of important collectors and dealers. Quite accidentally, the sale was scheduled the day before a similar one at Sotheby's in London. This timing made a trip to Europe well worthwhile for Japanese art connoisseurs all over the world.

A Welcome

Then, there was the problem of the Hôtel Drouot, a notoriously musty, unwelcoming warren of salerooms. Nothing could be done about the premises, but

something could be done about the welcome. Mr. Portier invited foreign buyers—several had never been to Drouot before—to view the objects an hour before the French public was admitted. Mr. Portier and his bilingual (French-English) assistant Marthe Basschet, an expert in the field herself, were at the door to introduce people and answer questions. This is an entirely new style at Drouot and will doubtless help to bring the buyers back.

The people at the auction were obviously pleased with the welcome and with the inro and netsuke. As most French collectors must have known, the "Monsieur de G." in question was the late Lionel de Pongibault. He was a rather formidable-looking man, though most courteous, who lived in a medieval castle, towering over a village bearing his family name. Despite the feudal trappings, he was sufficiently of his time to take a job with an insurance company.

Just after World War II, Mr. de Pongibault went to Japan as director of his company's Japanese branch. During eight years there, he became passionately interested in inro and, on his return to France, began attending sales of Japanese art.

In his diary, the collector recorded not only every inro he bought, but every one that he liked and missed. For Mr. de Pongibault was something of a penny-pincher who would never go over the limit he set himself. When someone else got something he wanted, he kept track of the details, hoping the inro would turn up again at his price. Sometimes it did.

For example, in Tuesday's sale was a beautiful black lacquer inro with ducks under blossoming

reeds, the details picked out in silver, gold and polychrome. The box was signed by Koma Yasuda, a member of the famous inro-making family.

14 Years Later

Mr. de Pongibault had first spotted this inro at a sale, expertise by Guy Portier's father, the late André Portier, on Feb. 26, 1924. He wanted it badly but refused to top the bid of 530 francs (about \$400 in today's currency) made by John Stonborough, an American living in Europe. In April, 1933, with war on the horizon, Mr. Stonborough left Europe, first selling his collection, including the inro. At the auction, with André Portier again the expert, the successful bidder was Mr. Pongibault, who offered 850 francs, about third of the price (in real terms) that Stonborough had paid 14 years before. "I told you I would get it," Mr. Pongibault said gleefully to André Portier. Tuesday, this same inro sold for 7,800 francs. Doubtless the collector would have been delighted.

He would not, however, have been surprised, given today's market values. He may have pinchéd pennies, but when he bought, he bought only the finest.

The highest price in the sale—27,500 francs—was paid for a silver lacquer inro, decorated in the semi-e style, imitating black-and-white painting. It was signed by Koma Kwanasai, who died in 1833, the most talented member of the Koma family. This sort of inro is not generally favored by collectors because the finely ground black lacquer powder wears away when rubbed. However, the Pongibault inro was in pristine condition, an exceedingly rare occurrence. That accounts, in part, for the price, a record for this

type of inro. It was six times Mr. Portier's estimate.

The Koma Kwanasai inro went to "Yoyo" Aoyama, the Japanese dealer who established himself in Paris half a century ago. He did not get his inro without a fight. Eskena Ltd. of London wanted it badly, perhaps for its Piccadilly gallery.

Throughout the sale international experts were in the bidding.

Most significant, in my view, was the presence of the director of the whimsically named London Gallery of Tokyo, the Japanese objets d'art company. This was reportedly the first time he had set foot in a French saleroom. He came away with many of the finest lots, selecting those that seemed, in my opinion, to come closest to the standards by which experts judge Japanese paintings (rather than inros).



The silver-lacquered inro in semi-e style that sold for 27,500 francs in Paris.

Tragedy Based on Unlikely Theme

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, June 16 (IHT).—Pierre Jalland has selected a most difficult and unlikely subject as his scenario for "Une Amour Tendre" (at the S.P. Elysee, the Studio Git-le-Coeur and the Jean Renoir). It concerns two handicapped children who have been confined to an institution and the friendship that temporarily consoles them despite their limited means of communication. They can neither speak nor walk properly and both are mentally retarded.

Out of such seemingly unpromising material, Jalland has distilled an authentic tragedy that contains more emotional dynamite than is to be found in a thousand trumped-up movie scripts. It evokes not漫漫 compassion for not only its two protagonists but for all the excluded who must live in the troubled dark.

Not a word of dialogue is spoken throughout and the action never moves beyond the hospital walls. But an ingenious use of sound, one of the most successful since the talkies were invented, has been employed. One hears all that reaches the children's ears: theirarticulate cries, the patter of rain on the windows, the humming of the black nurse, the zooming of an airplane in the skies, the twittering of birds in the garden, the scratching of rakes in flower beds. There are performances that strike at the heart by José Guerre and Jean Christopher as the little boys and a unity of style from start to finish that discloses a "master cineaste."

It is positively incredible that such a distinguished film as this was not entered in the recent

Cannes festival where it would have restored the reputation of the French cinema.

A note on its showing at the S.P. Elysee: the other afternoon it is in order. The projection would have been a disgrace at a tank town high school in 1912. The film broke down three times during its course and flickered and hammering from outside were its constant, agonizing noise. No matter.

A motion picture of this quality overcomes official neglect and incompetent projection.

"Les Feux de la Chandeleur" (at the Richeleau-Gaumont—Marignan-Painh) is soggy stuff about a misunderstood wife, wi

Annie Girardot as the hapless

Charlie Chaplin's "Gold Rush

revived at the Paramount

and the Publicis Champs

rows as "The great Soviet ex-

"Storm Over Asia," revived at the Jean Cocteau this week.

"Malpertuis," at the Bata

is a Belgian horror shocker

B-picture put Orion Weis

ways a draw, appears, but

unfortunately, disappears ear

"To Find a Man" (at the Luxembour

is a tattered farce on the simply hilarious si

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Maria Volonté overdoes as t

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Roman Polanski's "Macbeth," an interesting if not successful experiment suggesting that the Macbeths were a mixed-up young couple, is worthy of inspection as is any attempt to film Shakespeare. It is at the Marbeuf

in English.

"Il Caso Mattei" (at the Ven

dome and the Bata) Mich in its

original version) is a strained

effort on the part of Francesco

Rosi to picture the battle for oil

concessions between a scheming

Italian magnate and his Anglo-

Saxon competitors. The confi

show will probably be extend

for two weeks and "maybe u

fall. We hope that during it

time we'll be able to make a

arrangements either to have a

permanent display of our produc

Parts or to have the magnate

distributed through exhib

of sales outlets." The artis

the gallery are for sale.

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PHOTOGRAPHY... at the Whitney Museum

David Douglas Duncan's Generation of Peace and War

By C. Gerald Fraser

NEW YORK (NYT).—David Douglas Duncan, in the last 38 years, has photographed three American wars and much of the rest of the world in peace and in agony. This week his work became the subject of the first photographic exhibition in the 40-year history of the Whitney Museum of American Art.

The display consists of 100 black-and-white prints from Korea and Vietnam and 32 color photographs—"romantic explorers," he calls them—from Afghanistan, Germany, Ireland, Morocco, France, Japan and the studios of Pablo Picasso. It is called "One Generation of Peace and War."

Mr. Duncan is 56, with his hair whitening and thinning. He says he is slightly hard of hearing and cannot hold anything in his hands that is too hot or too cold—afflictions that are vestiges of Korea and Vietnam.

As a photographer and a former Marine, Mr. Duncan was acutely

aware of this difference between the two wars. The Marines were different, he said, and so was he.

In Korea, the faces were hard, weary and exhausted. In Vietnam, he said, they did not have "that Marine look."

"In Vietnam I was able to do more and I was a more sophisticated photographer. I did things I wouldn't have dreamed of in Korea," he said. "The picture of the wounded Marine [in Vietnam] at night under the candles with the corpsmen trying to help him, I might have seen it in Korea but I wouldn't have attempted it."

Painting

"This is a reflection," he explained, "of my own interest in painting, not as a painter, but as a viewer of paintings.... I am an amateur. I just happen to love going to art galleries and looking at paintings, and I am deeply influenced by Picasso and his work. Not necessarily the distortion of Picasso, just the exposure of seeing things differently."

...at the Venice Biennale

The Powerful 'Freaks' of Diane Arbus

By Hilton Kramer

VENICE (NYT).—When the American photographer Diane Arbus died last year at the age of 48, she had already become a legend and an influence among serious photographers of the younger generation. Her fame was just beginning to penetrate the world of critics and collectors who, still uncertain

about the photographic record of her suicide last year, had done much to hasten this process of mythification. Her posthumous reputation, based on very small part of her work as a whole, has already grown enormously, and is certain to increase in the near future as the sizable body of her oeuvre becomes better known.

What may be regarded as the first chapter of this posthumous fame, at least so far as exhibitions go, is currently to be found in Venice, where a portfolio of 10 enormous photographs has proved to be the overwhelming sensation of the American pavilion. If one's natural tendency is to慷慨 about a legend, it must be said that all suspicion vanishes in the presence of Arbus's work, which is extremely powerful and very strange.

But the power of these pictures does not derive from their unorthodox matter alone. It derives in equal degree from the style Arbus developed to deal with them. This style, which vanishes on extraordinary candor and sympathy on her subjects, is also an anti-style. It is the complete opposite of the kind of photographic vision that aspires to "catch" a split second moment of glimmered experience and "frame" it forever in a perfect composition.

In Arbus pictures, nothing is improvised or merely "caught." The subjects face the camera with interest and patience. They are fully aware of the picture-making process. They collaborate. It is this element of participation, this suggestion of a dialogue between the subject and the photogra

pher, which gives these pictures their great dignity. And it is their dignity that is, I think, the source of their power.

Thus, the young Brooklyn couple with their retarded son are deeply affecting without being pathetic. So too is Eddie Carmel, a "Jewish giant" visiting his normal size parents in their Bronx home. So too is the patriarchal boy in a straw hat, with his "Bom Bom" button. The spectator is not a voyeur here because the photographer is not a voyeur. She has invited her subjects to be themselves, and miraculously, they have agreed.

It is an extraordinary achievement, and fully deserves the attention it is now receiving. In the fall, the Museum of Modern Art in New York will mount a retrospective of Arbus's work, and large exhibitions are already planned for Tokyo and Paris in 1973.

The show at the Venice Biennale is small, but it is enough to make us eager to see the full range of this amazing camera connoisseur.

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It is this element of participation, this suggestion of a dialogue between the subject and the photogra

pher, which gives these pictures their great dignity. And it is their dignity that is, I think, the source of their power.

Thus, the young Brooklyn couple with their retarded son are deeply affecting without being pathetic. So too is Eddie Carmel, a "Jewish giant" visiting his normal size parents in their Bronx home. So too is the patriarchal boy in a straw hat, with his "Bom Bom" button. The spectator is not a voyeur here because the photographer is not a voyeur. She has invited her subjects to be themselves, and miraculously, they have agreed.

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New Round in the Oil Fight

Iraq's summary nationalization of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. is not so much a climax as a continuation of the oil producers' efforts to win better economic and political terms alike. Seeking support at home and from fellow Arabs, Iraq claimed IPC had reduced production, thus reducing Iraq's revenues, in order to put pressure on Baghdad in another dispute between them. Perhaps, IPC had almost halved production from Iraqi fields sending oil by pipeline to Mediterranean ports. But it may have done so simply because the economic slowdown in Europe and the new surfeit of tankers had made it more economical to ship oil from ports in the Persian Gulf. In any case, IPC has now lost its stake, one assumed to have been extremely profitable over many years. Two American firms, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil, together own 23.75 percent, Europeans own the rest. Compensation is uncertain. But Iraq is in a real jam. *

Nationalization is just one way, an uncertain way, by which the oil states can try to increase, stabilize and prolong their basic income, and inflate their national self-esteem. But no oil state can long ignore that only the industrialized West and Japan can consume their oil in significant amounts and can furnish the huge extra investments needed for further oil development. Arab antagonism to Israel and Israel's friends has virtually nothing to do with the price of oil; economic forces govern. As the needs of the big consumers expand and as the producing states' bargaining experience increases, the price of oil doubtless will go up. Meanwhile, as Libya and Kuwait have acknowledged by putting ceilings on production, even the richest fields can run dry.

In this complex and turgid scene, no one can be sure that chaos will not descend. But as the State Department's Mr. Akins reminded the Arab Petroleum Congress, consumers, companies and producers cannot afford for long to treat each other as foes.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wall Street 'Populism'

With anti-establishment sentiment an increasing force in national politics, the New York Stock Exchange wisely decided to make a gesture to the current populist trend by putting ten public representatives on its policy-making board.

Ralph Nader and other crusaders for increased corporate responsibility may well find the orientation of the new directors entirely too orthodox to convince them that any meaningful reorientation of Stock Exchange policies can be expected. But the designation of Dr. Jerome H. Holland, a former college president and Ambassador to Sweden, as the first black governor of the Big Board is an arresting change. So is the selection of Prof. Juanita M. Kreps of Duke,

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Breather for Hanoi?

Ten weeks after it started, Hanoi's Easter offensive has still not achieved its first main objectives—thanks mainly to the intensive operations of the U.S. Air Force. The setbacks on the battlefield, the bombing of its home territory and the disappointing reactions of Moscow and Peking to the American blockade must be a heavy load for the North Vietnamese leadership at the moment. In all probability the iron determination of Ho Chi Minh's successors to "unite" all of Vietnam—if not all Indochina—under Communist domination has still not been broken. But they may be in urgent need of a breather.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Vietnam's 'War of Liberation'

Some circles believe that "the war of liberation in Vietnam is supported by the masses of people." However, the North Vietnamese "liberation" of South Vietnam has now lasted for more than two months and we can see no signs that "the masses" in the South greet the soldiers from the North as liberators.

On the contrary, the South Vietnamese have defended themselves in a way which deserves the highest respect. Of course they could not fight the invaders without American support from the air, but American bombs do not force them to fight so determinedly as they do.

Instead of uniting in a "people's revolt" for the benefit of the Communist invaders, the people of South Vietnam have more clearly than ever demonstrated that they do

not want to open the doors for the North Vietnamese.

—From the *Aftenposten* (Oslo).

* * *

Peace in Vietnam before the November presidential elections remains Mr. Nixon's No. 1 objective. Following his visit to Moscow and because of the evolution of the war, it is not impossible that he will manage to reach it. After an initial success, the North Vietnamese offensive has made no progress. Soviet military experts have admitted that, even if it is not a failure, it is not a success either. The North Vietnamese, they say, did not know how to use their tanks and have suffered tremendous losses. The South Vietnamese have fought better than expected.

—From the *France-Soir* (Paris).

Hit the French Hard'

Protest notes and UN conference votes are useless without real sanctions. To begin effective measures, the Australian government should immediately tell the French that if the nuclear test series is not cancelled within a set and short period of time, diplomatic relations will be broken off. But there is no need to limit ourselves to sending home a diplomat. A French Rugby Union side is about to begin a series of tests with Australia in New South Wales. The French should be told that if they are not going to call off their tests we shall certainly cancel ours, and the rugby team should be asked to leave the country forthwith.

—From the *Australian* (Sydney).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 17, 1897

PARIS—Bomb throwing still continues in Paris. Still another outrage has to be recorded, and this time it has been committed on the popular and very crowded Place de la Concorde. Of the statues surrounding the beautiful Place, the one honoring the city of Strasbourg was damaged. Fortunately there were no injuries, but there could have been, and this kind of anarchist behavior must be stamped out now.

Fifty Years Ago

June 17, 1922

PARIS—Hand up another record for the American swimmer Johnny Weismuller, of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. In a race held in the pool at Kahului (Hawaii) he broke the world's record which was previously held by Norman Ross, the Olympic champion, for the 400 meters. His time was 5 minutes 3 1/5 seconds, which is 5 1/5 seconds faster than the time made by Ross. This 17-year-old is quite something, a great swimmer.



One Confused Earth

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM.—An observer at the UN Conference on the Human Environment said longingly the other day that it needed a Thomas Jefferson—someone who could lift the delegates above their parochial concerns and rally them behind a contemporary equivalent of the call for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

But it is not 1776. There is no Jefferson, no universal man of politics and scholarship and art. If there were, he would not be operating in a small, luminous group like the Continental Congress—men of similar origin, fired by a common ideal. Even a Jefferson would find it hard to make enabling history with delegates from 114 countries.

Which is to say that this conference has been a frustrating event for idealists. People with an urgent sense of the perils threatening our one earth have seen the delegates spend their time on what seemed, in comparison, nationalistic trifles. Concern for sovereignty even prevented agreement on the elementary proposition that a country whose development plans might have international environmental effects should inform others.

Nevertheless, it has been a successful and a significant conference. That has to be said, first of all, simply because it occurred. Five years ago there could not conceivably have been such an event. That it has happened now shows how the environmental has entered the political consciousness of the world. It is going to stay there.

For all their differences, 114 countries felt it necessary to show concern for the environment. They agreed on a large number of recommendations, such as an end to whaling and the regulation of ocean dumping, that are useful if not binding. They began the creation of new international machinery.

The unusual format arranged in Stockholm—an official conference surrounded by meetings of other concerned groups—had its uses, too. The diplomats and officials hopefully perceived how strongly some scientists, young people and others feel about these issues. And perhaps the activists learned something about the difficulty of political change.

Before the meeting, many feared it would collapse in a confrontation between the rich countries and the poor; the latter suspecting that all the talk about the environment was just another way of keeping them from developing. Thanks in large part to missionary work by the conference organizer, Maurice Strong, that did not happen.

But it was still a highly educational meeting for the developed industrial nations. They learned in a very direct way how different these issues look to people who lack the necessities of civilization—adequate food and sanitation and shelter. One persistent theme heard from the underdeveloped countries was the obligation of the rich few to help them pay for the costs of environmental protection as they develop. That may sound strange in Washington, but it is the way much of the world feels.

A conference of this kind dramatized how the Americans and Swedes and Russians of this earth are outnumbered by the poor billions. That is why the Chinese so plainly felt, and were able to play a significant role in this

forum. But it cannot altogether explain one of the most striking political facts of the conference—the isolation of the United States.

Men from Europe, as well as those from the underdeveloped world, spoke privately of the "rigidity" and "arrogance" of American positions. This was a criticism not of individual U.S. delegates but of the policy line they were evidently bound to follow. Again and again the United States found itself in a democracy minority of two or a half-dozen or so on issues that came to a vote.

Friends of the United States did not argue that its delegation could ignore political realities at home to seek for new aid funds or accept a condemnation of the Vietnam war, but they thought it could have shown more sensitivity—abstained on some votes, for example, and understood that it was not just left-wing politics but the expression of a widely held view when the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, condemned war methods that destroy the environment.

Right now the rich few countries have political dominion. But it is not clear that they always will, as population and the pressure on resources grow. That is the large question that lurks in the wings in Stockholm and that requires separate discussion: The social and political implications of inequality in a finite earthly environment.

Give Up Gadgets For Ecology?

By Ernest Conine

LOS ANGELES.—One Californian, after listening to an especially impassioned speech by a dedicated enemy of environmental pollution, looked over the gathering of affluent liberals and made a cynical observation.

"I wager there isn't a guy here who doesn't have at least two cars in his garage—not to mention the dune-buggies, snowmobiles and motorhomes—plus air-conditioning and a host of electrical appliances."

"But I don't see anyone rushing to give up all those gadgets and goodies in the name of a clean environment." It's easier, he added, just to make high-sounding speeches about the sins of the industrial polluters and the evils of continued economic growth.

The observation is hardly original, but it is to the point. America is hip-deep in hypocrisy on ecology, as on other matters. If Americans could cut through the hypocrisy, they might be a lot closer to some solutions.

Public Disclosure

Why not require everybody who makes speeches about the environment—or, for that matter, writes columns or editorials about it—to make full public disclosure of just what his own contribution to the problem is?

The proposal, while offered facetiously, might not be a bad idea at that.

Each speaker or commentator on the ecology would be given an environmental guilt rating which he would have to display publicly—maybe on a lapel badge—wherever he holds forth on pollution. The higher the number, the larger the indicated contribution to the pollution crisis.

Not long ago, for example, a team of MIT scientists and engineers warned that the world faces pestilence, poverty, and starvation within 70 years unless economic growth is halted. Think of the implications.

As most people know by now, overpopulation and affluence are the twin roots of ecological evil. So any man or woman with more

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Human Nature

Failing that, the haves—the people with an environmental guilt rating of close to zero, if you will—must accept a condition of permanent poverty and give up all hope that they, or their children or grandchildren, will ever be able to enjoy the kind of affluence which a middle-class American or Englishman or Japanese enjoys today.

Jet Pollution

Considering how much pollution jet strikers spew into the air, anybody traveling more than 1,000 airline miles each year would have to add a point for each extra thousand miles.

Obviously the whole idea is absurd—not to mention being unconvincing. Which is too bad, considering the amount of anti-democratic and antihumanism nonsense which is being uttered these days in the name of ecological survival.

Not long ago, for example, a team of MIT scientists and engineers warned that the world faces pestilence, poverty, and starvation within 70 years unless economic growth is halted. Think of the implications.

What these and like-minded experts are saying, in effect, is that mankind has only two ways to go:

The have-nots of the world—the people with an environmental guilt rating of close to zero, if you will—must accept a condition of permanent poverty and give up all hope that they, or their children or grandchildren, will ever be able to enjoy the kind of affluence which a middle-class American or Englishman or Japanese enjoys today.

Human Nature

Failing that, the haves—the people with an environmental guilt rating of 10 or 15 or 20—must be forced or persuaded to join the ranks of the have-nots.

After Kissinger's Visit

U.S.-Japan Relation Still Badly Strained

By Leonard Silk

TOKYO.—Japanese proverb goes, "Men and animals; sky are alike." And what it means is that neither is to be trusted. Many conversations here with Japanese business, journalists, government officials and students have left this visit convinced that trust in American friendship with Japan has been damaged too seriously to be restored by Henry A. Kissinger's visit—however hard he worked to convey sympathy for Japanese economic and security concerns—or even by President Nixon's invitation to the Japanese firm that helps the United States.

"Mr. Kissinger's visit has only proved to us that there are more economic troubles to come," said one editor. The Japanese are convinced that Nixon's New Economic Policy was directed against them and they repeatedly charge that Under Secretary of the Treasury Paul A. Volcker told this to the Japanese.

Enough Japanese firms are willing to accept those conditions to make Japan China's bigger commercial trading partner. In 1971 Japan exported \$37.5 billion worth of goods to China, its largest customer. Japan's customer by far was the United States, which took \$7.5 billion Japanese goods last year.

Japanese chemical firms selling 50 percent of their output to China, Japanese industries see big opportunities on the Chinese land over the long run—if their credits can be advanced. China will enable its import and export capabilities to grow.

Meanwhile, many Chinese deals are cookin' Chinese engineering mission to Peking is going to Japan to discuss trade talks with Chinese shipbuilding and engineering companies.

The Japanese Research on the Asian Trade Structure—headed by Yoshiro Amano, president of Nippon & Co.—is sending a goodwill mission to business and scholars in China next year.

The mission will include Jane Iwasa, board chairman of the Fuji Bank in Tokyo, reportedly, representatives of Mitsubishi Corp. and Co., two of the three Japanese trading companies third is Sumitomo, which is ready heavily involved with mainland China.

However, complications ahead for Japan if it is to do business with China's rival, the Soviet Union.

Siberia Interests

Resource-hungry Japan's interest in the Soviet Union—constructing an oil pipeline from Tyumen and Nefteyugansk to develop the Yuzhno-Tuymansk coal and gas deposit, develop Tyumen, Moscow, Yekaterinburg, long-term credits of \$1 billion, a tidy sum, were Japan would send a private mission to Russia at the end of this month to explore Soviet-Japanese oil field.

Kissinger started government and business officials here to find that the United States supported the idea of Japan-United States and the Union cooperating in the development of Siberia. Some to mean cooperation in developing Tyumen.

This is pretty far-out stuff. But not as far out as the notion that half the world's people are going to stay poor in order to keep the earth environmentally safe for the other half.

Letters

Down With Bricks

Sen. Jackson is now complaining that individuals like Jerry Falwell and Abbie Hoffman, who led disruptive demonstrations at the 1968 Chicago Democratic convention, are likely to be inside voting delegations at Miami Beach. Jackson's bitterness, perhaps an attempt to rationalize the voters' complete rejection of his own candidacy, seems to stem from a very short memory. Four years ago the established powers in the Democratic party delivered many a lecture to the disillusioned young, explaining that they should express their dissent through the legal channels provided by the ballot box and the precinct caucuses.

Now that concerned young people have put down their bricks and picked up their ballots, Jackson and his conservative associates are still criticizing. Surely "Scoop's" real complaint is that the newly responsible

support Sen. McGovern, not himself.

It is, after all, George McGovern who stopped the revolution and brought the hope of a better future for the upcoming election. He did it all without a single club or bullet, demonstrating to people throughout the country that the party elders were there can be a better alternative through peaceful and democratic change.

MICHAEL A. SEIDEN

Oxford, England

Bow-Wow

Why doesn't that Tucson which makes dog-shocking (NET, June 8) now turn to a collar which would shock to anyone else up with ideas like that?

ALICE TANAHASHI

Barcelona, Spain

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Standard Indiana Oil Find

A subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana has found oil in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, about 180 miles southwest of Stavanger, Oil was tested from two sources, each producing 4,300 barrels of oil per day and 42 million cubic feet of gas. Company officials say the well should produce about 10,000 barrels of oil a day.

New Way to Take Drugs Studied

Alza Corp., a California-based pharmaceutical research concern studying the concept of implanting pellets in the body to release drugs over a long period, has announced the development of synthetic materials that might be used as containers for the drugs. But it says that testing the materials on animals for toxicity is just beginning, and that long and extensive trials must be conducted before testing on humans can start.

1st Quarter Investments in U.S.

The Securities and Exchange Commission reports that foreign investors, including both individuals and institutions, increased their net holdings of stocks in U.S. corporations by \$883 million in the first quarter. Purchases of shares by foreign investors totaled \$4,000 billion, while sales totaled \$3,42 billion. The net purchase figure, the SEC says, was "the highest quarterly level in three years." On the domestic side, four major groups of investors—private non-insured pension funds, open-end investment companies, life insurance companies, and property and life insurance companies—bought an estimated \$14.4 billion of common stock in the first quarter and sold \$11.5 billion worth. The net investment represents virtually no change from the previous quarter's \$2.51 billion, but was well below the \$4.51 billion invested to the first quarter of 1971. Private non-insured pension funds continued to be the largest net purchaser of common stock among the four, taking \$2.03 billion worth.

Subsidiary May Be Expropriated

Boise Cascade in Dispute With Panama

By Richard Severo

PANAMA CITY, June 18 (NYT)—Shortly after 11 a.m. yesterday, three representatives of Boise Cascade Corp.—including its president—checked out of the Executive Hotel here and caught a jet headed to the general direction of Boise, Idaho.

Behind them lay the still unsettled and rather mysterious dispute between this city's power and light company and the Panamanian government, which is now running the company, at least temporarily. The question remained as to whether the relationship will become permanent. With the suspension of talks yes-

terday, that would appear to be a more distinct possibility.

Boise Cascade, which is nominally in the business of selling building materials, paper and other timber products, got 29 percent of the utility—called Fuerza Hidraulica—when it merged, on Sept. 1, 1969, with Ebasco, a New York company that had previously owned it.

A series of disputes with the Panamanian government reached the crisis stage on May 31, when the Panamanian government officials, including the heads of the secret police and the intelligence unit of the national guard, walked into the office of company president Serafin G. Menocal and announced that the government was now running the busi-

ness. According to the government decree that was made public, the company would be expropriated in 30 days unless its management agreed to several conditions, among them to pay about \$2 million in back fuel bills and to give the government assurances of a substantial expansion over the next five years.

Local company officials replied that they would be delighted to pay their bills to fuel companies if only the government would pay the company the \$2.3 million it owes for telephone and electric service.

Precisely who said what to whom is not entirely clear but government-company relations were not improving, with the result that last Saturday, Boise Cascade's president, Robert Hansberger, flew here with two associates in an effort to settle the differences with the government.

Three meetings were held in the presidential palace and they were not all bad. Indeed, Pan-

Living Costs Up By 5% in Britain

LONDON, June 16 (UPI)—

The cost of living in Britain climbed 0.5 percent in May, official figures showed today.

The retail price index rose to 162.6, up from 161.8 the previous month on the 1962-based index.

Officials said the higher cost of potatoes "and many other goods and services" were behind the new increase.

These were only partly offset by lower prices of household coal and coke. Living costs have climbed steadily each month since 1970 with only a single month's break in August 1970 when they dipped 1.1 before resuming their non-stop climb.

ENI Consolidated Net Slight But Parent Co. Shows Loss

ROME, June 16 (AP)—Italy's

giant state oil company, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), lost \$2 billion lire—or \$15 million

—last year, the first loss in at least seven years.

The losses of the parent company were barely offset by gains among its 168 subsidiaries. These pushed consolidated net income for the year to 200 million lire. In the year-ago period, ENI's

consolidated profits totaled 13.4 billion lire. At that time, the parent company contributed net profits of \$3 billion lire.

ENI attributed last year's performance to sharp increases in the cost of labor (up 19.6 percent) and raw materials and services (up 17.7 percent), while revenues rose less rapidly.

It said the slower growth of revenue was due to some plants coming into production behind schedule and recurrent work stoppages. Total group sales rose to 1,865.2 billion lire from 1,601.2 billion in 1970.

Despite the gloomy results, the company said it has achieved some "significant targets" last year, and plans investment to double the value of its factories and other assets within five years.

U.S. Housing Starts Up

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP-DJ)—

Housing starts rose 10.5 percent in May to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 232 million units from April's downward revised 21 million, the Commerce Department reported today. The gain was the first in three months.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

June 16, 1972

Today Previous

SFr. 1 per \$1. 2.5227 2.5264

Deutsche 1.61... 43.88-44.04 43.81-83

Pf. fr. (B)... 44.03-07 43.81-83

Deutsche mark. 3.187 3.1628

Danish krone. 3.3570-90 3.3025-3105

Escudo. 27.20-24 25.82-27.00

Fr. fr. (A)... 4.8425-78 4.845-85

Fr. fr. (B)... 5.025-5475 5.0018-00

Guilder. 3.2000-10 3.2000-10

Iceland. 4.20 4.20

Lira. 580.80-81 580.40-53

Peso. 64.815-825 64.565-69

Schilling. 22.98-23.01 22.99-23.02

Sw. krona. 4.7250-60 4.7250-40

Swiss franc. 3.805-65 3.8205-15

Yen. 304.15 304.15

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Escudo. 27.20-24 25.82-27.00

Fr. fr. (A)... 4.8425-78 4.845-85

Fr. fr. (B)... 5.025-5475 5.0018-00

Guilder. 3.2000-10 3.2000-10

Iceland. 4.20 4.20

Lira. 580.80-81 580.40-53

Peso. 64.815-825 64.565-69

Schilling. 22.98-23.01 22.99-23.02

Sw. krona. 4.7250-60 4.7250-40

Swiss franc. 3.805-65 3.8205-15

Yen. 304.15 304.15

A: Frs. B: Commercial

June 16, 1972

Today Previous

SFr.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Div. in \$										1972- Stocks and Div. in \$										1972- Stocks and Div. in \$									
High	Low	Div.	In \$	10s.	First	High	Low	Div.	In \$	10s.	First	High	Low	Div.	In \$	10s.	First	High	Low	Div.									
75 1/2	74 1/2	100	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	1 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	1 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	1 1/2									
52 1/2	49 1/2	41 ACFT	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	1 1/2									
162 1/2	133 1/2	13 AcmeClev	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	152 1/2	133 1/2	1 1/2	152 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	152 1/2	133 1/2	1 1/2	152 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	152 1/2	133 1/2	1 1/2									
47 1/2	35 1/2	35 AcmeMkt	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	1 1/2									
14 1/2	13 1/2	13 AcmeR	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1 1/2									
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 Ad Miles	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2									
44 1/2	37 1/2	37 Addresso	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2	41 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2	41 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2									
17 1/2	11 1/2	11 Admins	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2									
56 1/2	48 1/2	48 Aerials	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	1 1/2									
17 1/2	12 1/2	12 Airl	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2									
75 1/2	57 1/2	57 Airt Prod	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	61 1/2	57 1/2	1 1/2									
22 1/2	18 1/2	18 Airt Indus	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	24 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2									
18 1/2	14 1/2	14 Airt	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	1 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	1 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	18 1/2	14 1/2	1 1/2									
107 1/2	102 1/2	102 Airt	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2									
107 1/2	102 1/2	102 Airt	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2									
107 1/2	102 1/2	102 Airt	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2									
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107 1/2	102 1/2	102 Airt	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2																								

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL' ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'S A BILL FROM GEORGE WILSON FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS... FOR BABY-SITTING!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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TRIVE

MERRIP

PECILS

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.



(Answers Monday)

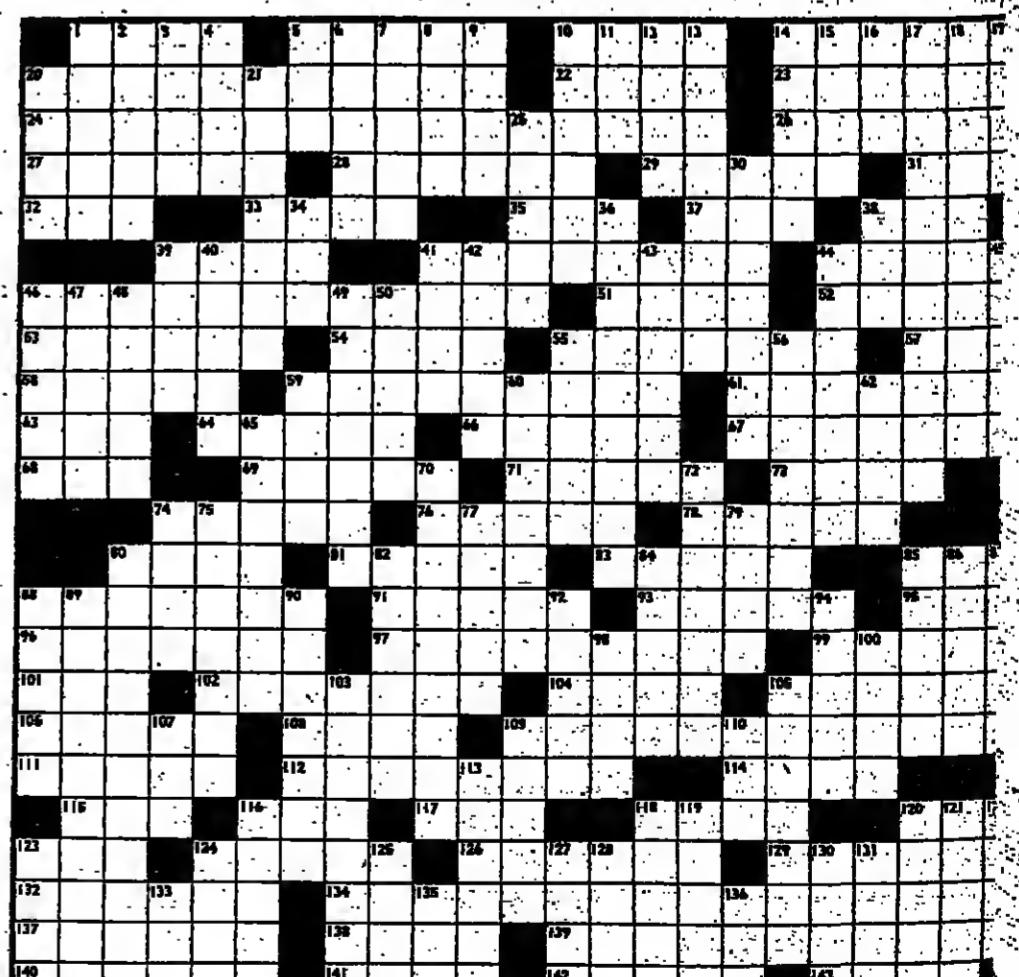
Yesterday's Jumble: NOTCH ERASE PONCHO INVADE

Answer: ODDLY ENOUGH what this might be! - NOT EVEN

Today's Jumble: **ODDLY ENOUGH** what this might be! - NOT EVEN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORDPLAY—By Herbert Ettenson



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 Water, in Sonora 15 **Admiral** 25 **Admiral**
2 **Admiral** 26 **Admiral**
10 Actor Robert 21 **Admiral**: 11
14 Robert's relative 22 **Admiral**
20 Notion on a 23 **Admiral**
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